

10, PARK ROAD,  
OXFORD



COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH

# REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

AND

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

for the Year 1949



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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10. PARKS ROAD,  
OXFORD

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH

REPORT  
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THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
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for the Year 1949



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
GREAT YARMOUTH.  
1950.

*To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and the Councillors of the County  
Borough of Great Yarmouth.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my annual report for 1949, the first complete year of work under the National Health Service Act.

The population as estimated by the Registrar-General was some 2,500 below pre-war level, and the increase of 320 during the year was by far the smallest since the war. The birth-rate reflected the general decrease in the country but was still above pre-war level. The death-rate was almost exactly the same as last year.

The infant mortality rate showed an increase which, although small, was unwelcome. An analysis of the circumstances of the individual deaths will be found in the report.

Another unwelcome development was a considerable drop in the attendances at Ante-natal Clinics. This was undoubtedly due to a misunderstanding which arose fairly generally in connection with the National Health Service. Mothers assumed that when they engaged a general practitioner through the Maternity Medical Service he would undertake full responsibility for themselves and their babies during the ante-natal, labour and lying-in periods. In fact the services which the general practitioner was expected to provide under the service were specifically laid down and were by no means comprehensive. The position was quite unsatisfactory and in March a meeting was arranged with representatives of the local practitioners, as a result of which better integration of the two services was achieved. Eventually the difficulty was officially recognised in a Ministry of Health statement (circular LHAL 5/49) which emphasised that "it was not intended in any way to diminish the importance of either the ante-natal clinics or the midwives by the introduction of the maternity medical services."

The shortage of houses and its ill effects on the health of the town are so well known to you and to the public generally that further comment by me is unnecessary. In present circumstances the Health Department



can do little more than ensure that existing houses are maintained in a reasonable state of repair, deal with gross cases of bad housing or overcrowding and make recommendations in cases of tuberculosis when there is danger of the spread of infection.

Note should be made of the occurrence of 5 cases of diphtheria after a two-year period of freedom from the disease. Two were single cases in adults, but the other three involved an adult from one house and two children from the next-door-house and constituted a small outbreak which might have reached larger proportions but for the detection and isolation of seven carriers. The two children were the only unimmunised members of a large family. Although the incidence is trivial as compared with earlier years, I hope the occurrence will serve as a reminder that this is a disease which is still a grave danger but which can be conquered if all parents will co-operate in the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme. When the news of this small outbreak spread in the town there was a spurt in attendances at the Immunisation Clinic (and here it should be mentioned that injections given then would not be effective till several weeks later) but when it became clear that the outbreak was controlled there was a return to the normal conditions in which your staff have to devote a large part of their time to persuading and cajoling parents to submit their children to this simple procedure. Comparison with the public attitude to poliomyelitis is almost inevitable; one feels that if one were able to offer similar protection against this disease the Department would be bombarded by demands for it. As diphtheria is a disease of much greater potential incidence and killing power it is difficult to understand public apathy towards it.

Similar remarks apply to vaccination against smallpox, for there can be no guarantee that the town will continue to escape the visitations of this disease which the country has experienced in recent years. Failure to have an infant vaccinated does double harm; it leaves him unprotected against smallpox and more susceptible to the complications which occasionally follow vaccination if, on joining the Forces or for any other reason, he has to be vaccinated for the first time in adult life.

The arrangement by which the Local Authority medical staff undertook the clinical work at the Isolation Hospital was continued throughout the year although the hospital had passed from the Authority to the Regional Hospital Board. This is purely a local arrangement and is not necessarily permanent, but it serves to avoid the division of the infectious diseases service which the National Health Service Act produced in other parts of the country where the Medical Officer of Health is responsible for control of spread in the community while the Regional Hospital Board officers are in charge of the infectious diseases hospitals. I am strongly of the opinion that a return to unified control and responsibility is an essential of a good infectious diseases service and that the experience of working the divided system in other parts of the country lends support to this view.

The services for which you are responsible under Part III of the National Health Service Act 1946 are described in the report and call for little further comment.

The increased incidence of food poisoning in the country drew public attention to the necessity for clean handling of food and there was a general increase in "campaigns" and other publicity devices. The staff of the Department, as in previous years, paid special attention to this subject but continued to employ the more traditional methods and the existing powers. The enormous amount of public catering carried on in the town during the summer season makes it particularly vulnerable to food poisoning outbreaks but its good record was maintained throughout the year.

I wish to express my thanks to you for your help and encouragement, and to the staff of the Health Department for their loyal support during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

K. J. GRANT,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH

# Public Health Officers of the Authority

1949.

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

K. J. GRANT, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health*

W. J. HUTCHINSON, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health :*

A. JOHNSTON, M.B., B.CH.

B. M. KELLY, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.C.H.  
(Resigned 30.9.49)

*Senior Dental Officer :*

W. NICHOLLS, L.D.S., R.C.S.

*Assistant Dental Officer :*

Vacant

*Public Analyst (Part-time) :*

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

G. H. SPINKS

*District Sanitary Inspectors :*

F. PARMENTER

H. ALIFFE

M. CARTER

A. GOODRIDGE

H. HOWARTH

F. PORTER

*Rodent Officer :*

A. SCOTT

*Supervisor of Midwives :*

MRS. I. JOHNSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.



*Deputy Supervisor of Midwives :*

MISS E. SEABERT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

*Midwives :*

MISS J. CANEY, S.C.M.  
 MRS. W. DONALDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MISS E. GLUCKSMANN, S.C.M.  
 MISS M. GRIFFIN, S.C.M.  
 MRS. A. KLEPPE, S.C.M.  
 MISS M. KNIGHTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MISS A. MINNS, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MRS. C. THOMSON, S.C.M.

*Health Visitors :*

MRS. E. BURNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.  
 MISS C. CONWAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MISS E. PRETTY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.  
 MISS M. WHITMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.

*Tuberculosis Health Visitor :*

MISS M. BIRD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.

*Home Nurses :*

MISS E. M. LENNARD, S.R.N., Q.N.S.  
 MISS I. BALMFORTH, S.R.N.  
 MISS N. BISHOP, S.E.A.N.  
 MRS. K. ELLIS-SMITH, S.E.A.N.  
 MISS I. GILLINGS, S.E.A.N.  
 MRS. A. HALL, S.R.N.  
 MRS. M. PRATT, S.E.A.N.

*Mental Health Worker :*

MISS A. BENSON

*Duly Authorised Officers :*

G. H. HOWLETT  
 G. E. SKIPPER

*Officer in charge Ambulance Service :*

C. HACON

*Chief Clerk :*

E. GARRETT

## Vital Statistics of the Year 1949

Estimated civilian population ..... 50,460

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live births legitimate .....	766	426	340	} Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population 16.11
Live births illegitimate .....	47	22	25	
	813	448	365	

Stillbirths legitimate .....	24	14	10	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 28.67
Stillbirths illegitimate .....	—	—	—	
	24	14	10	

Deaths (civilians) .....	644	310	334	{ Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population 12.7
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Area comparability factor 0.9  
Adjusted death rate 11.4

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

	<i>Deaths.</i>	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis .....	—	—
Other maternal causes .....	1	1.19

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births .....	34.44
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	36.55
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	21.27

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	41	56	97
„ „ Measles (all ages) .....	—	—	—
„ „ Whooping cough (all ages) .....	—	—	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	1	—	1
„ „ Diphtheria (all ages) .....	—	—	—

### POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident civilian population for statistical purposes for 1949 was 50,460. This shows an increase of 320 on the 1948 figure, which in turn showed an increase of 2,730 on the 1947 figure. The increase for the year was by far the smallest since the war, and if the trend continues the population figure, which is already considerably below pre-war level, may even decrease in future years.

The estimated population for 1939 and succeeding years is shown below :—

1939	—	53,090	1944	—	28,340
1940	—	43,730	1945	—	33,800
1941	—	28,350	1946	—	43,800
1942	—	25,200	1947	—	47,410
1943	—	26,146	1948	—	50,140
			1949	—	50,460

### BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in the town during the year was 813, which is 138 less than the figure for 1948. The decreased figure when applied to the increased population figure for the year shows a fall in the birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population from 18.96 in 1948 to 16.11 in 1949. Thus the decline in the birth-rate from its post-war peak continued but the figure is still above pre-war figures which from 1931 to 1939 were consistently below 15 per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population.

### STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths registered showed an increase from 22 in 1948 to 24 in 1949, which represents a rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births of 28.67. The rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population was 0.47 as compared with 0.39 for England and Wales.

### DEATHS.

The number of deaths among residents of the town during 1949 was 644, which is 14 more than in 1948.

The death rate for 1949 per 1,000 estimated civilian population was 12.7 as compared with 12.5 in 1948.

Numbers and percentages of deaths at various age groups during 1949 :—

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards	Total all ages
Males	15	3	4	16	80	192	310
Females	13	2	—	12	54	253	334
Persons	28	5	4	28	134	445	644
Per- centage of total	4.5	.77	.62	4.3	20.8	69	

The above table shows among other things that 69% of deaths occurred at the age of 65 or over.

## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1949.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever .....	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	10	7	17
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	—	1	1
Syphilitic Disease .....	1	—	1
Influenza .....	2	3	5
Measles .....	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio Encephalitis .....	—	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis .....	—	—	—
Cancer .....	41	56	97
Diabetes .....	1	6	7
Intracranial Vascular Lesion .....	38	39	77
Heart Disease .....	106	115	221
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .....	11	11	22
Bronchitis .....	30	16	46
Pneumonia .....	9	10	19
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	4	4	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	2	3	5
Diarrhoea, under 2 years .....	1	—	1
Appendicitis .....	4	—	4
Other Digestive Disorders .....	3	6	9
Nephritis .....	10	9	19
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis .....	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes .....	—	1	1
Premature Birth .....	3	5	8
Con. Mal. Birth Inj., Infant Disorders .....	6	8	14
Suicide .....	3	—	3
Road Traffic Accidents .....	1	1	2
Other Violent Causes .....	3	7	10
All other Causes .....	21	26	47
Total All Causes .....	310	334	644



Deaths from cancer numbered 96 as compared with 97 last year. Of the deaths due to other diseases most prevalent in old age, heart disease accounted for 221 as compared with 228 last year, intracranial vascular lesions for 77 as compared with 39, and diseases of the respiratory system (excluding tuberculosis) for 73 as compared with 55.

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 17 deaths giving a rate per 1,000 of 0.33 as compared with 0.52 in the previous year. The figure is the lowest ever recorded in the town. Other forms of tuberculosis accounted for one death.

No deaths occurred from notifiable infectious diseases other than tuberculosis and pneumonia.

#### PUERPERAL MORTALITY.

No deaths occurred from puerperal sepsis. One death occurred from other maternal causes.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 28, which is 3 less than in the previous year; this gives an infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 34.44 as compared with 32.5 the previous year. The figure for England and Wales for 1949 was 32, and for the 126 County Boroughs and great towns 37. Of the 28 infant deaths, 20 were in the neonatal group (within the first month of life) and of these 17 occurred within the first week of life.

Analysis of neonatal deaths :—

##### *Born and died in Hospital—4.*

Cause of death :—

Prematurity and toxæmia of pregnancy	.....	.....	1
Prematurity	.....	.....	1
Atelectasis	.....	.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia	.....	.....	1

##### *Born and died in Nursing Home—1.*

Cause of death :—

Prematurity	.....	.....	1
-------------	-------	-------	---



*Born at home and transferred to Hospital—7.*

Cause of death :—

Prematurity and toxæmia of pregnancy	.....	.....	1
Prematurity	.....	.....	4
Prematurity and atelectasis	.....	.....	1
Haemorrhagic disease of new-born	.....	.....	1

In six of these cases a medical practitioner had been booked for the pregnancy and confinement. In the seventh case the mother failed to have medical attention or to book a midwife. She was attended by a midwife as an emergency and removed to hospital after the delivery.

*Born and died at home—8.*

Cause of death :—

Cerebral anaemia and compression of cord	.....	1
Atelectasis	.....	1
Prematurity	.....	1
Asphyxia	.....	1
Hydrops foetalis	.....	1
Inhalation of mucous	.....	1
Cerebral damage, birth injury	.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia	.....	1

In all of these cases a medical practitioner had been booked for the pregnancy and confinement.

Causes of death after first month of life :—

Broncho-pneumonia	.....	2
Broncho-pneumonia, Mongol	.....	1
Gastro enteritis	.....	1
Septic meningitis	.....	1
Asthma, spina bifida	.....	1
Uraemia, acute pyelonephritis	.....	1

## National Health Service Act, 1946—Part III.

### HEALTH CENTRES—SECTION 21.

No action was taken regarding Health Centres during the year.

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN—SECTION 22.

The services provided by the Council were maintained on the same lines as last year.

The National Health Service Act had the effect of reducing greatly the numbers attending the Ante-natal Clinics; this subject is discussed in the introduction to the report.

At the request of the hospital authorities, the Health Department undertook the assessment of the home conditions of mothers seeking admission to the Maternity Block on non-medical grounds. Cases requiring admission on medical grounds were, of course, given priority by the hospital, but the reports from the Health Department ensured that the remaining beds were allocated to those whose home conditions were least suitable for a confinement. The arrangement worked smoothly throughout the year.

Post-natal Clinic attendances were improved but did not reach a satisfactory level in spite of efforts made by midwives and health visitors to impress on mothers the importance of having a post-natal examination. Special appointments were sent to mothers who had attended Ante-natal Clinics inviting them to return for post-natal examination.

Child Welfare Clinics were maintained as in previous years and were well attended. Negotiations were started for the opening of a new clinic at Shrublands Community Centre, but were not completed at the end of the year.

#### ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Ante-natal clinics were held as follows :—

Great Yarmouth Clinic : Wednesday and Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Gorleston Clinic : Tuesday and Thursday, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Post-natal cases were seen by special appointment at Ante-natal Clinics.

	No. of women who attended during year.	No. of new cases.	Total No. of attendances during year.
<i>Ante-natal Clinics.</i>			
Great Yarmouth	74	65	264
Gorleston	75	63	270
<i>Post-natal Clinics.</i>			
Great Yarmouth	17	17	17
Gorleston	25	25	25

All mothers attending the clinic had a specimen of blood taken for the purposes of Rh factor and Kahn reaction.

## CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Child Welfare Clinics were held as follows :—

Great Yarmouth Clinic : Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Gorleston Clinic : Monday and Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The following table summarises the visits paid to the Centres :—

	Children who attended during year	Children who first attended during year and who were then :		Children in attendance at end of year who were then :		Total attendances made during year.	
		Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age	Under 1 year of age	Between ages of 1 and 5	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Great Yarmouth	1376	230	93	389	596	5569	6886
Gorleston	715	362	120	259	580	5002	4215
Total	2091	592	213	648	1176	10571	11101

The following table shows the examinations carried out by the Medical Officer :—

Age	Great Yarmouth		Gorleston		Total
	No. of Infants examined	No. of re-examinations	No. of Infants examined	No. of re-examinations	
0-1	353	941	233	678	2205
1-2	123	170	70	207	570
2-3	56	86	44	84	270
3-4	22	29	15	24	90
4-5	15	9	2	1	27
Total	569	1235	364	994	3162

## SUPPLY OF WELFARE FOODS.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Food, dried milk and vitamin supplements were distributed at Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics. Other foods and nutritive supplements were also available at the clinics.



## PROVISION OF MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Maternity outfits were available free of charge for domiciliary confinements and 533 certificates for the supply of these were issued during the year.

## DENTAL TREATMENT.

The following is the report of the Senior Dental Officer :—

Dental inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age were available as part of the Council's Dental Scheme throughout the year.

Facilities for X-ray examinations were not provided at clinics but were available at the General Hospital when required. Mechanical work in relation to the supply of dentures was sent out to contract.

It was not possible to fill the vacancy for an assistant dental officer during the year and the service therefore suffered from the shortage of staff in common with the Public Dental Services throughout the country.

All mothers attending Ante-Natal Clinics and requiring dental treatment were invited to use the service. Work done for those who accepted consisted, unfortunately, mainly of extractions under general anaesthesia. Septic conditions precluded any attempt at conservative treatment.

Parents are gradually being brought to realise that as soon as the first set of teeth is complete the child should be under dental supervision and conservative treatment carried out when necessary, but the response is still far from satisfactory.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and nursing mothers	12	12	10	4
Children under five	170	117	96	83

## (b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Extrac- tions	Anaesthetics		Fill- ings	Scalings or scaling and gum treat- ment	Silver Nitrate treat- ment	Dress- ings	Radio- graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Com- plete	Partial
Expect- ant and nursing mothers	108	3	10	6	3	—	—	—	1	3
Child- ren under five	109	12	25	51	1	17	11	—	—	—

## CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR BABIES.

The Council makes a grant of £100 to the Norwich Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare and maintains a close liaison with the work of this body in relation to local residents. The Borough also accepts responsibility for the maintenance of unmarried mothers and their babies in mother and baby homes. One case was admitted to the local home, St. Paul's Lodge, under these arrangements during the year.

## PREMATURE INFANTS.

Two special cots with full equipment for the nursing of premature infants in the home were available on loan from the Department throughout the year.

The following tables give details of premature infants, i.e. babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation. Stillbirths are excluded.

Number of premature infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the Authority's area :—

Born at home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Born in hospital or nursing home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22



Premature babies born in the area (whether their mothers normally reside in the area or not) but excluding babies born in maternity homes and hospitals in the National Health Service:—

	Born at home					Transferred to hospital	Born in private Nursing Homes *					Grand total
	Nursed entirely at home						Nursed entirely in private nursing home					
	Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total		Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	
Under 3 lbs.	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 lbs.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5½ lbs.	1	1	—	18	19	—	—	1	—	5	6	6
Total	6	2	—	18	20	—	—	1	—	5	6	6

\* Including Maternity Homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where the women are confined in the Home.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were notified during the year.

## CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The work of child life protection continued to be carried out by the Health Department until May when it was passed over to the newly-appointed Children's Officer.

## MIDWIVES SERVICE—SECTION 23.

The Midwifery Service for confinements at home continued to be provided by the Authority by direct employment of midwives. One non-medical supervisor, one deputy supervisor who also undertook practical midwifery in the homes, and eight midwives were employed. Midwives of the service were in attendance at 59% of all births in the Borough.

By the end of the year all midwives had received training and were qualified in the administration of gas and air analgesia and an increasing number of mothers took advantage of the service. Four sets of apparatus were available and were transported to the homes where they were required by a vehicle of the Ambulance Service on request by a midwife.

Reference has been made in the introduction to the misunderstanding regarding the Midwives Service which followed the introduction of the Maternity Medical Service of the National Health Service, but this was largely cleared up during the year and improved co-ordination was developed between the various services dealing with midwifery.

In the previous section attention is drawn to the arrangement by which the Health Department reported on the home conditions of mothers seeking admission in the Maternity Unit on grounds other than medical. This work involved 137 visits during the year.

Total notified births and stillbirths in the Borough during 1949	920
Number attended by Municipal Midwives .....	543
Number of cases attended during the year as midwife .....	111
Number of cases attended during the year as Maternity Nurse	432
Home visits paid by midwives—ante-natal .....	3093
Home visits paid by midwives—nursing .....	11161

Medical aid was sought on 47 occasions.

Gas and air analgesia was used on 46 occasions.

## HEALTH VISITING—SECTION 24.

The Health Visiting Service was maintained on similar lines to last year, but in accordance with the National Health Service Act the work was extended, where opportunity permitted, to include the whole family instead of being confined to children only.

At the end of the year the Authority employed four health visitors (three of whom devoted part of their time to school medical work) and one tuberculosis health visitor. In addition, two nurses were employed entirely on school medical work. The nurse whom the Authority sent on a Health Visitors' Course gained the certificate, returned to the Department, and is included in the four health visitors mentioned above.

The following is a summary of the work of the health visitors :—

Home visits to expectant mothers :—

First Visits .....	227
Total visits .....	234

Home visits to children :—

First visits to infants under 1 year .....	919
Total visits to infants under 1 year .....	6155
First visits to children 1-5 years .....	990
Total visits to children 1-5 years .....	6164

Home visits to other cases :—

First visits .....	1033
Total visits .....	1597

## HOME NURSING SERVICE—SECTION 25.

The Authority employed seven full-time nurses and one part-time nurse in the Home Nursing Service, and although this was barely adequate to meet the demands at peak periods the service ran smoothly. The demands on the service increased very greatly during the year.

The following is a summary of work done :—

Number of cases dealt with .....	761
Number of new cases .....	695
Number of current cases at end of year .....	89
Number of visits .....	19251

Source of new cases :—

Private doctors .....	415
Hospitals .....	130
Other .....	150

Nature of new cases :—

Medical .....	475
Surgical .....	218
Tuberculous .....	2

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION—SECTION 26.

## VACCINATION.

The vaccination scheme was maintained on the same lines as described in last year's report and was helped to run more smoothly by the completion of the negotiations between the profession and the Ministry on the fees payable to general practitioners, and by the adoption by the Authority of the recommendations.

The number of children who were vaccinated was quite inadequate and there would be reason for grave disquiet should the town ever be visited by small pox. The subject is further discussed in the introduction to this report.

283 vaccinations were carried out during the year, of which 211 were primary and 72 re-vaccinations.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The scheme described in last year's report was continued. Propaganda was extended and immunisation was available at a regular weekly clinic and at Infant Welfare Clinics, schools and School Clinics. That part of the scheme which involved arrangements between the Authority and general practitioners was, as in the case of vaccination, helped by the agreement reached over fees payable.

It is estimated that the percentage of immunised children between 0 and 15 years in the Borough is 60%. The estimate for those under 5 years is 54% and for those between 5 and 15 years 64%.

The following table shows in age groups the number of children immunised in 1941 and succeeding years up to the present.

Year	Numbers Immunised.		
	0-4	5-15	Total
1941	344	1694	2038
1942	252	346	598
1943	252	106	358
1944	357	213	570
1945	370	64	434
1946	531	158	689
1947	659	105	764
1948	830	94	924
1949	774	60	834

In addition to the figures for this year, 500 children who had previously been immunised received reinforcing injections.



## WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

The position regarding whooping cough immunisation remained the same as in last year's report.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE—SECTION 27.

The arrangements for the Ambulance Service remained the same as those described in last year's report. One new ambulance was delivered and the one which it replaced was converted for use as transport for children attending the Occupation Centre for mentally defective children.

The demands on the service continued to increase greatly and at peak periods, especially in the summer months, the service was considerably strained. In the earlier part of the year there was some abuse and uneconomic use of the service, but all such cases were drawn to the attention of the persons responsible for ordering the ambulance. Eventually a circular was issued to all concerned explaining the terms on which the service was provided and making suggestions for economy. This resulted in a considerable improvement and by the end of the year it was felt that little more could be done to reduce the number of calls.

The following summary shows the work done during the year :—

Total number of calls	.....	.....	.....	4088
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Total mileage :—

Ambulances	.....	.....	.....	35260
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Sitting-case car	.....	.....	.....	24954
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Analysis of calls :—

Maternity cases	.....	.....	.....	123
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Road accidents	.....	.....	.....	57
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Emergency cases	.....	.....	.....	382
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Infectious diseases	.....	.....	.....	191
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General—ambulances	.....	.....	.....	3335
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sitting-case car	.....	.....	.....	1228
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## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE— SECTION 28.

The Tuberculosis and Care Committee, a sub-committee of the Health Committee, continued to be responsible for the Authority's functions under this Section of the Act except in regard to mental illness which is dealt with by the Mental Health Sub-committee.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor visited the homes of all patients and reported on the needs of themselves and their relatives and encouraged contacts to attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary for examination and re-examination.

Referred to the National Assistance Board for financial assistance .....	31
Referred to the Disablement and Rehabilitation Officer for employment .....	15
Maintained at Papworth Village Settlement for purposes of rehabilitation .....	2
Provided with free milk .....	44
Re-housed as a result of representations made by the Health Department to the Housing Department .....	19
Beds and bedding supplied on loan to enable patient to sleep alone .....	3
Clothing provided .....	1
Home Help provided .....	5
Home nursing provided .....	2

One patient was discharged from Papworth during the year and returned to normal employment in another area.

A Mass Radiography Unit from the Regional Hospital Board was stationed in the town for the last three months of the year. The Health Department worked in close co-operation with the Unit and assisted in arrangements for accommodation and for encouraging residents to attend the Unit. The following is a summary of the work done and the results achieved :—

## PERSONS EXAMINED :—

Age	Under 14	14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 and over	Total all ages.
Males	30	183	867	1108	895	693	161	3937
Females	28	197	1342	741	575	468	68	3419
Total	58	380	2209	1849	1470	1161	229	7356

	Adults		School children		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of examinees					
Miniature X-rays	3596	3109	341	310	7356
No. recalled for large films	224	164	20	10	418 (5.7%)
No. recalled for medical interview	97	63	5	3	168 (2.3%)

## ANALYSIS OF NUMBER RECALLED FOR MEDICAL INTERVIEW :—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total number recalled	.....	.....	102	66	168
Non-tuberculous	.....	.....	48	17	65
Previously diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis	.....	.....	15	10	25
Newly discovered " significant " tuberculous lesions :—	.....	.....	39	39	78
Active cases	.....	.....	12	6	18
Inactive cases	.....	.....	27	33	60

## OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS.

No formal arrangements were arrived at with the hospitals for reporting to the Authority cases discharged from hospital requiring after-care. Information was received however in respect of cases requiring specific services such as home nursing or domestic help, and these were dealt with. Health Visitors gave advice and help to other cases which they discovered on their visits or which were reported to them otherwise.

Arrangements were available for following up venereal diseases contacts and defaulters, where required.

## LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT.

Three depots run by two voluntary organisations continued to provide this service in the town. The proposed arrangements for incorporating these depots in the Local Authority's scheme were not completed.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

Work under this heading was maintained on the lines indicated in the last year's report. A display set provided on loan by the Central Council for Health Education was on exhibition with a variety of topics throughout the year. Talks and lectures were given by members of the staff to various clubs and societies in the town and courses in parent-craft were conducted in two senior girls' schools in the town.

Although the work of the Sanitary Inspectors does not come under the National Health Service Act, mention should be made here of the large amount of valuable work carried out by them in educating staffs of shops, cafes and restaurants in the hygienic handling of food.

## DOMESTIC HELP—SECTION 29.

The Supervisor of Midwives continued to act as supervisor of the service.

Two full-time and a variable number of part-time domestic helps were employed.

This service remained one of the most difficult to run satisfactorily in a town of this kind. The demands were not heavy as compared with other areas and did not justify a large full-time staff. Temporary increases in demand required the engagement of part-time staff, but this was practically unobtainable in summer when the hotel and catering trades absorbed most of the female labour in the town. Unfortunately these conditions resulted in the failure to provide help for some cases.

During the year domestic help was provided for 38 homes, including 16 in relation to maternity cases.

## MENTAL HEALTH—SECTIONS 28 AND 51.

### (1) ADMINISTRATION.

#### (a) *Constitution and meetings of Mental Health Sub-Committee.*

The Mental Health Committee is a sub-committee of the Health Committee and is constituted as follows :—

The Chairman, Vice Chairman and four members of the Health Committee.

The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Welfare Services Committee.

One other member of the Council who is not a member of the Health Committee.

Five co-opted members.

Meetings are held at not less than quarterly intervals and more frequently if required.



(b) *Number and qualifications of staff employed in the Mental Health Service.*

The Medical Officer of Health and one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health are recognised by the Local Authority for mental deficiency purposes.

Two Duly Authorised Officers (part-time).

One Mental Health Worker and Occupation Centre Supervisor.

One Assistant Supervisor, Occupation Centre.

One Assistant Teacher, Occupation Centre.

One Part-time Helper, Occupation Centre.

(c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee.*

The service worked in the closest co-operation with the Child Guidance Clinic, and the Mental Health Worker attended most of the clinics to obtain at first hand the recommendations of the psychiatrist.

Close contact was also maintained with Hellesdon Mental Hospital and the Out-patient Psychiatric Clinic at the General Hospital, both of which provided information regarding patients who required care and after-care services. The Mental Health Worker spent 18 days in residence at Hellesdon Mental Hospital to enable her to gain a fuller insight into this side of the work.

Co-operation with Little Plumstead Mental Deficiency Colony in relation to the visiting of defectives on licence or trial, and the admission of defectives, was highly satisfactory although owing to shortage of beds the Colony was not able to accept all cases for which admission was desired.

(d) *Arrangements for the training of Mental Health Workers.*

No arrangements were initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers.

(2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946 ; Prevention, care and after-care.*

During the year the Department received information about 33 homes where service under this heading was required in relation to mental illness. The information came mostly from mental hospitals from whom notifications were received of all admissions and departures with indications as to the need for a report on social history, for surveillance, or other service. All homes were visited, advice and assistance given as required, and follow-up visits paid where necessary.

A similar service was provided for mental defectives and help was given in such matters as obtaining National Assistance allowances, housing accommodation, employment, etc. Close liaison was maintained with the Disablement and Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and six defectives were referred to them for training or employment.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.*

The authorised officers dealt with the following cases :—

<i>Certified Patients</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admissions to hospital	.....	.....		6	12	18
Departures	.....	.....		2	5	7
Deaths	.....	.....		7	3	10
<i>Voluntary Patients</i>						
Admissions to hospital	.....	.....		26	39	65
Departures	.....	.....		25	41	66
Deaths	.....	.....		1	1	2
<i>Temporary Patients</i>						
Admissions to hospital	.....	.....		1	1	2
Departures	.....	.....		1	1	2
Deaths	.....	.....		—	—	—

In addition, 1 male case was admitted on a "three day order."

Fourteen visits were paid to persons alleged to be suffering from mental disorder.

(c) *Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.*

(i) *Ascertainment, including number of defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions at the end of the year.*

On 31st December there were 159 defectives on the register. The following table gives particulars concerning them :—

<i>In Institutions</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 16 years of age	.....	.....		8	3	11
Over 16 years of age	.....	.....		30	14	44
<i>On Licence</i>						
Under 16 years of age	.....	.....		—	—	—
Over 16 years of age	.....	.....		3	3	6
<i>Under Guardianship</i>						
Under 16 years of age	.....	.....		1	—	1
Over 16 years of age	.....	.....		—	1	1
<i>Statutory Supervision</i>						
Under 16 years of age	.....	.....		18	17	35
Over 16 years of age	.....	.....		19	9	28
<i>Voluntary Supervision</i>						
Over 16 years of age	.....	.....		10	23	33
				89	70	159



The above table includes 10 ascertained defectives who were discovered to be under the care of the Welfare Services Department and were transferred back to the care of the Mental Health Service.

One child who had previously been notified under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act was re-examined and the original report cancelled under Section 8 of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948.

Ascertainment :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases reported by the Local Education Authority :—			
Under Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944	3	4	7
Under Section 57 (5) Education Act, 1944	1	1	2
Other ascertained defectives reported during 1949 and found "subject to be dealt with" .....	3	5	8
Other reported cases ascertained during 1949 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" .....	1	8	9
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 26

Disposal of cases reported during the year :—

Admitted to Institutions .....	3	—	3
Placed under statutory supervision .....	4	10	14
Placed under voluntary supervision .....	1	8	9

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.*

586 visits were made to the homes of defectives who are under supervision.

One child who is placed under guardianship in the county of Middlesex was supervised by the National Association for Mental Health. They made quarterly visits and sent reports to this Authority.

(iii) *Training.*

The Occupation Centre for defectives is accommodated at St. Mary's Schoolroom, Southtown, and is open on all normal school days. At the end of the year there were 25 defectives (13 males and 12 females) on the roll, including 4 from Norfolk County who were admitted by arrangement with the County Council. Special transport was provided to and from the Centre. Medical, dental and cleanliness inspections were carried out, and by arrangement with the Education Authority all facilities of the School Health Service were available to defectives attending the Centre. Further improvements in equipment and training methods were introduced and an encouraging report was received from the Board of Control following the annual visit. Among the activities of the Centre were a summer outing and a Christmas party, the latter attended by parents, members of Committee and others interested in the work.

## National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

This section of the National Assistance Act deals with the compulsory removal of aged and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions who are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. Several cases were brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the year but in none of them did he feel justified in issuing the certificate required by the Act.

## REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES—SECTION 187 (2), PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

There were three nursing homes registered in the Borough. One was a maternity home, one a medical nursing home, and one received both maternity and medical cases. The total number of beds was 36, of which 10 were for maternity and 26 for medical cases. The medical staff carried out inspections and kept all homes under supervision.

No new homes were registered during the year.

## NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

No applications were received for registration of nurseries or child minders during the year.

## Infectious Diseases

After a period of two years' freedom from diphtheria, the disease reappeared in the town with five cases. Two were isolated cases in adults in which the source of infection was not traced. The other three consisted of an adult from one house and two children from the house next door, and constituted a small outbreak which might have reached larger proportions but for the prompt discovery and isolation of no less than seven carriers in relation to them. All cases recovered. Further comment on this subject will be found in the introduction.

Notifiable infectious diseases :—

	Age groups										Total 1949	Total 1948
	0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65+	Un- known		
Scarlet Fever	—	6	21	43	21	5	4	—	—	—	100	140
Diphtheria	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	5	—
Pneumonia	2	—	—	2	—	13	—	12	—	—	29	25
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	10	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	1	2	—	11	4
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	5
Measles	24	174	208	376	7	4	3	—	—	9	805	481
Whooping Cough	2	14	13	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	40	208
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	13	27	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	195	243	434	31	32	13	26	4	22	1034	884



As compared with neighbouring areas the town escaped the poliomyelitis outbreak fairly lightly with six cases. Two of these were so mild that they were not diagnosed in the acute stage but only brought to light by later complaints of minor paralysis. There were no deaths.

Measles showed a high incidence with 791 notifications, and whooping cough a low, with 40.

There were no deaths from infectious diseases other than pneumonia and tuberculosis.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Although the Isolation Hospital had passed from Local Authority to Regional Hospital Board control, the medical staff of the Health Department continued to be responsible for the work there. The Board extended the area served by the hospital to include the Borough of Lowestoft and considerable areas of East Suffolk and Norfolk. The hospital was designated by the Board for the admission of cases of poliomyelitis from that area, and during the period of high prevalence a certain number of other infectious diseases were diverted to other hospitals in the region.

The following table summarises admissions and discharges in relation to the various diseases.

	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group	Diphtheria	Other Diseases	Total
Remaining on 31.12.48	—	10	—	—	7	17
Admitted during 1949	—	93	1	5	158	257
Died in hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged during 1949	—	97	—	5	162	264
Remaining on 31.12.49	—	6	1	—	3	10

#### FOOD POISONING.

There were 27 notifications of food poisoning, of which 5 were single cases ; in 3 of these the cause was unknown, in one salmonella enteritidis was isolated, and in the other salmonella typhimurium.

Of the three outbreaks of food poisoning, two originated in the town but each was confined to one family and involved only three persons. The third involved a coach party in which the victims consumed the



food outside the town but were notified in this area. The following table gives a statistical summary of the outbreaks :—

Cause of Outbreak	Number of Outbreaks	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Food involved
Staphylococcus Aureus	1	16	—	Meat sandwiches
Salmonella	1	3	—	Probably duck eggs
Typhimurium	1	3	—	Unknown
Unknown	1	3	—	Unknown

#### CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGNS.

The Department has not adopted the policy of running special Clean Food Campaigns or of forming Clean Food Guilds, but has continued the established practice which, it is considered, has yielded good results in the town in the past. The practice included the exhibition of posters, the distribution of pamphlets, the giving of lectures by members of the staff to Women's Guilds, to Boarding House Keepers and Catering Associations, to the local branch of the Ice Cream Alliance, to staff associations and to various clubs and societies, but probably the best work was done by personal visits to the premises where food is prepared, handled or distributed. The first essential was considered to be to persuade firms to provide adequate equipment and facilities, including lavatory accommodation and washing facilities with a hot water supply. The town is now reasonably well provided in this respect and every effort is made by regular inspections to ensure that these facilities are maintained and that food handlers in general show a high standard of hygiene. The work is of great importance in a holiday resort where there is a very large increase in the number of establishments preparing and serving food during the summer season.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year was 313. The following table shows an analysis of these cases :—

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Pulmonary	163	104	7	274
Non-pulmonary	11	18	10	39
Total	174	122	17	313

## Summary of notifications during the year :—

	Formal Notifications											Total Notifi- cations
	Number of Primary Notifications new cases of tuberculosis											
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
<i>Pulmonary</i>												
Males	-	-	-	-	1	4	14	6	4	3	-	32
Females	-	-	-	1	1	6	5	2	2	-	1	18
<i>Non-pulmonary</i>												
Males	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Supplemental return—New cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year otherwise than by formal notification :—

	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
<i>Pulmonary</i>												
Males	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	2	1	—	3	14
Females	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	6
<i>Non-pulmonary</i>												
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Females	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4

Deaths occurring from tuberculosis during 1949 :—

	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	45—	65—	Total
<i>Pulmonary</i>								
Males	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	10
Females	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	7
<i>Non-pulmonary</i>								
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	—	—	—	—	7	7	4	18

The tuberculosis mortality per 1,000 of the population was 0.35. This is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

#### CHEST CLINIC.

The medical staff of the Department continued to be responsible for the work of the Chest Clinic throughout the year. A full-time Tuberculosis Health Visitor was employed for home visiting and Chest Clinic duties.

#### Summary of work done in the chest clinic :—

New cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Attendance of contacts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295
Attendance of old cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	652
Attendance of new cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
Total attendances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1226
No. of cases on register 31.12.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
Domiciliary visits by Tuberculosis Health Visitor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1081

The Mass-Miniature Radiography Unit operated in the town for three months during the year and a report on the work done will be found on page 22.

# VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, but I am obliged to the medical officer of the clinic for the following tables regarding new cases :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Syphilis, primary .....	4	1	5
Syphilis, secondary .....	1	1	2
Syphilis latent in 1st year of infection .....	—	1	1
Syphilis, all later stages .....	—	2	2
Syphilis, cardio-vascular .....	—	1	1
Syphilis, congenital .....	1	—	1
Soft Chancre .....	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea .....	10	—	10
Any other condition requiring treatment .....	38	14	52
Any other condition not requiring treatment	10	7	17

Statement showing the services rendered at the treatment centre during the year, classified according to the area in which the patients resided :—

	Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	East Suffolk	Foreign countries	Total
No. of cases from each area included under the following headings :—					
Syphilis	8	4	—	—	12
Gonorrhoea	6	2	2	—	10
Other conditions	44	19	3	3	69
Total	58	25	5	3	91



## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

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### 1. WATER SUPPLY

The water supply was provided by the Great Yarmouth Waterworks Company. The source of the water was the River Bure with the intake at Horning, and there was an alternative source from Ormesby Broad which was brought into use when the salinity of the river water became too high.

Prechlorination is used to control mussel growths in the pipes leading the water to the purification works at Ormesby. The purification process comprises  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days storage, primary rapid filtration and secondary slow sand filtration, followed by chloramination.

The supply was sufficient in quantity throughout the year and no restrictions on its use were imposed. The average consumption was 48.7 gallons per head per day, (domestic 33, trade 15.7), but this figure is based on the resident population and does not take account of the large number of summer visitors.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water from supply pipes were carried out monthly; the results were consistently satisfactory.

There was no evidence that the waters were liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

All except four of the dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied by the Company's mains.

### 2. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are about 17,000 w.c's. and 10 privies in the Borough, the latter, for temporary use during the Fishing Season.

### 3. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Most houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. House refuse is collected weekly as a routine but more frequent collection is available on request and on payment of a small fee.

### 4. PROVISION OF PROPER DUST RECEPTACLES.

During the year, 340 notices were served on owners where inadequate dust receptacles were provided, resulting in sanitary dustbins being provided.

## 5. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

## The Sanitary Inspector's Report

*To the Medical Officer of Health.*

Sir,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1949.

Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

## GENERAL SANITATION

TABLE A.

<i>Nature of Visit or Inspection.</i>					<i>No. of Visits.</i>
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	1986
Stables and Piggeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	257
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	284
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	266
Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
Workshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	194
Work Places and Fish Curers	.....	.....	.....	.....	294
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Public Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	198
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Rats and Mice	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
Smoke Observations	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	540
Swimming Pools	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Inquiries in Cases of Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	171
Visits re Disinfection.	.....	.....	47
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	.....	.....	168

TABLE B.

During the year, the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 315 Statutory and 790 Preliminary.

	No.
Privies replaced with water closets .....	—
New drains laid .....	85
Drains cleaned and repaired .....	374
Pedestal closets provided .....	102
Earthenware gulley traps fixed .....	26
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets .....	34
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed .....	24
Offensive accumulations removed .....	308
Nuisances from overcrowding abated .....	12
Animals and poultry removed .....	29
Water closets repaired .....	204
New sinks erected .....	16
Drains intercepted from sewers .....	32
Rainwater cisterns abolished .....	2
Sink waste pipes disconnected .....	8
Yards, passages and floors concreted .....	96
Drains ventilated .....	24
Spouting and fall pipes provided .....	142
Cow-sheds and Slaughter-houses limewashed .....	14
Bakehouses limewashed .....	52
Houses provided with Company's water .....	4
Damp courses inserted .....	3
Houses ventilated .....	8
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains .....	44
Dilapidations made good .....	680
Under floor spaces ventilated .....	72
Manure bins provided .....	1
Dustbins provided .....	340
Miscellaneous items .....	581

#### DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 947 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the condition of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 63 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and the terms of the notices were complied with.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 144, and the number of defects found was 64. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table:—

TABLE C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

					No.
Into	Living Rooms	.....	.....	.....	12
,,	Kitchens and sculleries	.....	.....	.....	18
,,	Bedrooms	.....	.....	.....	12
,,	Lobbies and other parts of houses	.....	.....	.....	14
,,	Internal W.C's.	.....	.....	.....	8
,,	External W.C's.	.....	.....	.....	31
,,	Yards and passages	.....	.....	.....	23
,,	Adjoining houses	.....	.....	.....	9
,,	Cellars	.....	.....	.....	1
From	Defective soil pipes	.....	.....	.....	10
,,	Defective vent shafts	.....	.....	.....	11
,,	Heads and joints of rainwater pipes	.....	.....	.....	8
,,	Around yard gullies	.....	.....	.....	12
,,	Defective drain connections	.....	.....	.....	35
,,	Defective W.C. connections	.....	.....	.....	26
,,	Defective interceptors	.....	.....	.....	15
,,	Sink-wastes, rainwater pipes, etc. connected direct	.....	.....	.....	5
,,	Drains, direct to sewer	.....	.....	.....	9

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Inspec- tions.</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Prose- cutions.</i>
(i) Factories	476	320	42	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i)	173	294	63	—
(iii) Other premises	9	34	—	—
Total	658	648	105	—

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No. of Defects Found.</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector.</i>	<i>Defects Remedied.</i>	<i>Prose- cutions.</i>
Want of cleanliness	19	19	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	12	11	2	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	51	51	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
(a) Insufficient	18	18	6	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	15	15	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	4	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	35	35	—	—
Total	154	153	9	—



NATURE AND NUMBER OF REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED FACTORIES,  
WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES VISITED DURING THE YEAR (Excluding  
Outworkers' Premises).

<i>Nature.</i>					<i>No. of Visits.</i>
Shoemakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Tinsmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Net Chambers	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Barrel factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Box makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Bakehouses and confectioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
Tailors	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Sugar boilers	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Laundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Plumbers and painters	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Ice cream manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	408
Carpenters	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Stonemasons	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Fish houses and yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	420
Mineral water works	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clothing factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Marine stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Baking powder manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Potato crisp factory	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Tallow works	.....	.....	.....	.....	302
Slipper factory	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Hairdressers	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Harness makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Coopers	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Motor and cycle engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Milliners	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Tripe dressers	.....	.....	.....	.....	301
Locksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Scale makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Basket makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Dentists' workshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mast and block makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Cabinet makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ice factory	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Wood choppers	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total					2304

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS, ETC., ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF THE YEAR,  
1949.

<i>Nature.</i>						<i>Number.</i>
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Baking powder makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bedding manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Boat builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bottling stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Box makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Basket makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Carpenters and joiners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Confectioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Coopers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Ice manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Motor engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Wood choppers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Printing works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Carriage builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cabinet makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Gas fitters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Furriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Marine fitters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Cycle engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Stonemasons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Mast and block makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Gut scrapers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Fish curers, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Hairdressers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Lock and tinsmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Laundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Milliners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Marine stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Netting chambers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Outfitters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Oilskin manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Picture framers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Plumbers and painters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Scale makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tailors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Tripe dressers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Potato crisp factory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Builders' merchants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Toy makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Tallow works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

<i>Nature.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Slipper factories .....	2
Photographers .....	2
Sugar boilers .....	5
Poster manufacturers .....	2
Whitesmiths .....	1
Wood turners .....	2
Wheelwrights .....	2
Shoemakers .....	28
Upholsterers .....	6
Ice cream manufacturers .....	18
Sadlers .....	2
Dentists .....	8
Mineral water manufacturers .....	3
Sheet metal workers .....	5
Ship chandlers .....	2
Roadstone and transport .....	1
Total .....	483

#### 6. SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES.

Many inspections were made and additional sanitary conveniences were provided, also hot water and soap and towels in very many premises.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. SPINKS.

#### 7. OCCUPATIONS, ETC., WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades, etc. :—

<i>Nature</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Tallow melter .....	1
Tripe dresser .....	3
Marine stores .....	6
Knacker .....	1

Slaughter-houses—only two in use for Government slaughtering.

Underground Bakehouses—None.

Common Lodging-houses—None.

#### 8. SWIMMING POOLS.

The Corporation owns two large open-air Swimming Pools, the waters of which are continuously filtered and chlorinated.

#### 9. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough, but the upholsterers use flock for making up purposes : 20 visits were paid to these premises.

## 10. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Council houses infested	.....	.....	.....	1
Council houses disinfested	.....	.....	.....	1
(b) Other houses infested	.....	.....	.....	9
Other houses disinfested	.....	.....	.....	9

These houses were disinfested by sulphur or formalin vapour and spraying with zaldecide.

The tenants were advised as to special cleansing and destruction of certain articles.

These cases were kept under supervision.

## HOUSING.

## 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

*Under Public Health Acts.*

No. of houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	998
No. of visits paid	.....	.....	.....	2053

*Under Housing Act.*

No. of houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	248
No. of visits paid	.....	.....	.....	480

*Overcrowding.*

No. of houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	48
No. of visits paid	.....	.....	.....	92

*Verminous Houses.*

No. of houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	58
No. of visits paid	.....	.....	.....	97
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	.....	.....	.....	540

## 2. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	.....	89
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	.....	82
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

## NOTICES SERVED.

(1) No. of informal notices served	.....	790
(2) No. of informal notices complied with	.....	705
(3) No. of statutory notices served	.....	315
(4) No. of statutory notices complied with	.....	294

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	.....	21
(2) Undertakings accepted	.....	2
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	.....	74



*D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms  
in respect of which Closing Orders were made —
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms  
in respect of which Closing Orders were deter-  
mined, the tenement or room having been  
rendered fit ..... —

Much work has been done in cleaning up the ice cream trade in the Borough, with very satisfactory results. There are now no back kitchen premises. All premises are registered and conform to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

Sampling results are shown elsewhere.

### MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

(a)	Visits to slaughter houses	.....	.....	899
	„ „ shops and stalls	.....	.....	1301
	„ „ other premises	.....	.....	101
	Total meat inspection visits	.....	.....	2301
	Visits to Butchers	.....	.....	296
	„ „ Fishmongers and Poulterers	.....	.....	197
	„ „ Grocers	.....	.....	341
	„ „ Greengrocers and Fruiterers	.....	.....	88
	„ „ Cowsheds	.....	.....	19
	„ „ Dairies and Milkshops	.....	.....	294
	„ „ Ice cream premises	.....	.....	347
	„ „ Food preparing premises	.....	.....	486
	„ „ Market stalls	.....	.....	Bi-weekly
	„ „ Restaurants	.....	.....	302
	„ „ Street Vendors and Hawkers	.....	.....	46

(b) MILK SUPPLY.

In all cases of applications for registration, dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

There are two cow-keepers on the register. The total number of cows is small.

The statistics for the year are :—

	<i>Applications during 1949.</i>	<i>No. on Register 31st Dec., 1949.</i>
Purveyors	1	30
Dairymen	—	21
Cow-keepers	—	2
Cow-sheds	—	2

Three hundred and sixty-two visits were paid to these premises during the year.

## MILK (TUBERCLE BACILLI).

Arrangements were continued for examinations of milk by Dr. A. Leslie Sheather.

During the year 1949, 32 samples were subjected to biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli; 1 was found positive.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Licenses issued :—

Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	.....	4
Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	3
Producer, Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	.....	—

Samples were taken during the year of 3 Tuberculin Tested and 10 Pasteurised milks, and all were found to be satisfactory.

## (c) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

*Carcases Inspected and Condemned.*

	Cattle and Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .....	3630	1111	4876	1022
Number inspected .....	All	All	All	All
All diseases except Tuberculosis :—				
Whole carcasses condemned	17	16	2	46
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1558	5	336	102
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	43.38	1.89	6.93	14.48
Tuberculosis only :—				
Whole carcasses condemned	70	1	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	387	—	—	35
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	12.58	.09	—	3.71

## CYSTICERCUS BOVIS.

<i>Carcases Inspected</i>	<i>Number Infected</i>	<i>Number Generalised</i>	<i>% Infected</i>
3630	12	—	0.30

Out of 12 cases 2 were from Irish cattle representing 16.6%

The number of carcasses, etc., condemned was as follows :—

				<i>Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Other Causes.</i>
Ox carcasses	.....	.....	.....	17	4
Heifer carcasses	.....	.....	.....	11	3
Cow carcasses	.....	.....	.....	41	10
Bull carcasses	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Pig carcasses	.....	.....	.....	3	46
Calf carcasses	.....	.....	.....	1	16
Sheep carcasses	.....	.....	.....	—	2
Bovine heads	.....	.....	.....	286	48
„ tongues	.....	.....	.....	286	60
„ livers	.....	.....	.....	85	1450
„ lungs	.....	.....	.....	357	341
„ udders	.....	.....	.....	1	166
„ spleens	.....	.....	.....	3	51
„ kidneys	.....	.....	.....	—	35
„ skirts	.....	.....	.....	11	40
„ hearts	.....	.....	.....	5	50
„ mesenteric fats	.....	.....	.....	43	7
„ tripes	.....	.....	.....	5	72
„ tails	.....	.....	.....	—	13
Pigs, heads	.....	.....	.....	25	1
„ livers	.....	.....	.....	—	11
„ plucks	.....	.....	.....	3	90
„ mesenteric fats	.....	.....	.....	7	75
Calves, plucks	.....	.....	.....	—	5
Sheeps, plucks	.....	.....	.....	—	26
„ livers	.....	.....	.....	—	310
„ heads	.....	.....	.....	—	4
Beef	.....	.....	.....	2153 lbs.	3334 lbs.
Pork	.....	.....	.....	—	1032 lbs.
Veal	.....	.....	.....	—	130 lbs.
Mutton	.....	.....	.....	—	287 lbs.

#### OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.

678 tins	Various Meats	95 tins	Marmalade
2064 „	Milk	30 jars	Mincemeat
5 „	Syrup	39 „	Salad Cream
425 „	Fish	4 „	Marmalade
10 „	Dried Egg	11 „	Jam
1 „	Potato Crisps	127 „	Pickles
4 „	Baby Food	2 „	Bovril
1118 „	Vegetables	356 „	Paste

Other food condemned—(*continued*).

34 tins	Puddings	49 jars	Ketchup
1577 „	Tomato Puree	480 lbs.	Fruit
342 „	Fruit	109 „	Bacon
143 „	Soup	228 „	Sugar
96 „	Jam	319 „	Cheese
98 „	Spaghetti	1 „	Tea
184 lbs.	Butter	15 pkts.	Custard Powder
560 „	Onions	9 „	Gravy Powder
2252 „	Cereals	44 „	Sweets
36 „	Biscuits	7 boxes	Kippers
22 „	Cake Mixture	90 „	Fruit
7½ „	Margarine	20 „	Cheese
224 „	Sausage Rusk	37 „	Tomatoes
7¾ „	Brawn	2	Turkeys
88 „	Flour	167	Meat Pies
156 „	Sausages	26	Chickens
157 „	Cake	184	Cakes
8 „	Dried Fruit	204 bars	Chocolate
95½ „	Sweets	48 bots.	Tomatoes
1619½ sts.	Fish	3 „	Cordial
12 pkts.	Biscuits	10 „	Fruit
164 „	Cake Mixture	5 „	Sauce
103 „	Cereals	1 „	Coffee
23 „	Soup	1 Keg	Peeled Shrimps
		62 pts.	Shrimps

## HUMANE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year. Licences were renewed.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

The following information has been obtained from the Chief Constable's Annual Report :—

During the year 21 cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, none being confirmed. 63 licences for movement under the Swine Fever Order, 1922, were issued. Outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in other districts necessitated the issue of 5 movement licences. 1 case of suspected Fowl Pest, was reported, but not confirmed.



## (d) FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis :—

<i>Foods</i>	<i>Submitted to Analyst</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Not Satisfactory</i>
Fruit Cake .....	1	—	1
Pork Brawn .....	2	2	—
Custard Powder .....	1	1	—
Worcester Sauce .....	1	1	—
Fish Paste .....	1	1	—
Pickle .....	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup .....	1	1	—
Chocolate Crisp .....	1	1	—
Cooking Fat .....	6	6	—
Beef Sausage .....	1	1	—
Ox Tongue .....	1	—	1
Veal and Ham Loaf .....	1	1	—
Sausage Meat .....	1	—	1
Tomato Puree .....	2	—	2
Dried Skimmed Milk .....	2	1	1
Tinned Peas .....	2	2	—
Sausages .....	1	1	—
Milk .....	27	24	3
	—	—	—
	53	44	9
	—	—	—

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM.

	<i>Grade</i>			
<i>Samples Taken</i>	1	2	3	4
173	48	36	42	47
<i>Ingredients.</i>	<i>Satisfactory.</i>			
1	1			

58 samples were submitted for fat content which varied between 16.6% and 1.5%. Only 3 samples were below 2.5%.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

No samples of condensed milk were examined during the year.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 AND 1927.

All samples in the list under the heading (d) were examined also for preservatives. No offence under these regulations was found.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS, 1906 AND 1926.

No samples of Feeding Stuff were examined during the year.

### (e) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD.

These are carried out by the Public Analyst or the Public Health Laboratory at Norwich.

## RODENT CONTROL.

Rodent control in the town was carried out by the Rodent Officer and six operatives. The whole area was surveyed and block control methods adopted where necessary.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

### SEWERS.

Two maintenance treatments of sewers were carried out in June and December. 2,848 manholes were pre-baited with sausage rusk and bread mash for two days and poisoned with zinc phosphide and arsenious oxide on the third day. Much preparatory work had to be done before this treatment could commence, viz.

1. The identification of all manholes and side entrances.
2. The loosening of manhole covers.
3. Removing sludge deposits from benches and floors.
4. Fitting of trays for baits where no benching was available, particularly where sewers are liable to partial flooding.
5. Planning the routes, numbering of shafts and preparation of record sheets.

The whole area was split up into groups, consisting of approximately 84 manholes. The work was completed in 10 weeks, and the results achieved were highly satisfactory.

### CORPORATION-OWNED PROPERTIES.

Allotments, parks and open spaces received repeated attention with satisfactory results. Work on refuse tips showed that a large part of the rat population was concentrated there. Methods of treatment consisted of night trappings, gassing, poisoning and ferreting.

A conservative number of rats destroyed on these properties was 2,700.

## PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

5,951 visits were made to private dwellings, many of which were infested with black rats, brown rats or mice. Approximately 25% of the old properties in the centre of the town were infested with black rats. The destruction of these rodents is often a long process, and much time has to be spent climbing over roofs to remove slates and tiles and depositing poison baits. Many of these dwellings are inter-connected and without means of access to the false roofs.

There was a slight build-up in mice infestation during the period June to September as compared with last year. This might have been due to migration from condemned and war damaged properties, especially where houses were being demolished.

## BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

	<i>No. inspected by Rodent Officer</i>	<i>No. of premises treated by operatives</i>
Shops .....	30	65
Factories and warehouses, .....	20	30
Fish houses and barrel yards .....	15	31
Malt houses and granaries .....	14	17
Farms, including smallholdings .....	6	6
Piggeries .....	6	10
Hotels and boarding houses .....	26	28
Restaurants .....	18	23
Cinemas .....	3	3
Schools .....	4	4
Hospitals .....	5	5

6,414 visits were made by rodent operatives. Periodical inspections and test baiting were carried out in properties adjacent to but not included in the above.

## RAT PROOFING.

The following is a summary of rat proofing work carried out.

<i>Work done</i>	<i>No. of properties</i>
Cementing up holes in concrete floors .....	10
Cementing up holes in external walls .....	15
Sealed cavity walls with wire mesh .....	1
Fixing sub-floor ventilating grids .....	6
Filling beams between brickwork and joists .....	4
Cementing or bricking up holes where cables bend under buildings .....	6
Sealing ducts with expanded metal .....	1
Repairing or making good minor defects to drains .....	20
Fixing grids to open channels .....	2
Fixing rainwater grids and wire cages .....	8
Proofing doors, thresholds, brickwork .....	5
Raising fowl houses and sheds off the ground .....	6

## BOMB-DAMAGED PROPERTIES.

The position with regard to rats in war damaged properties was improved, particularly in the Middlegate Street area where many of the old houses subject to rat infestation were demolished and the drains taken up or sealed off.

Fifty disused lavatories without water seal in war damaged and condemned properties were sealed off to prevent rats escaping from drains.

## PORT AND HAVEN.

Drifters and trawlers temporarily laid up after the fishing season were test baited for four days and poisoned on the sixth day. 57% poison takes were recorded. Further tests were carried out a fortnight later with negative results.

## NOTICES ISSUED.

Formal under Section 5 of the Rat and Mice Destruction Act, 1919	15
Formal under Sections 1 and 5 of the Rat and Mice Destruction Act, 1919	2
Informal Notices	87



Port of Great Yarmouth

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE A.

	* Arrivals		Number Inspected and Re-inspected		Number reported defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number reported as having or having had the voyage, infectious disease on board
	Number	Tonnage	By the M.O.H.	By the Inspector			
<i>Foreign</i> Steamers † Motor Sailing Fishing	279	62416	5	78	21	18	—
			8	131	30	26	—
			—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOREIGN	279	62416	13	209	51	44	—
<i>Coastwise</i> Steamers † Motor Sailing Fishing	854	136723	—	95	33	30	—
			—	420	45	39	—
			—	22	3	3	—
TOTAL COASTWISE	854	136723	—	150	12	12	—
TOTAL FOREIGN AND COASTWISE	1133	199139	13	896	144	128	—

\* Detailed figures of shipping entering the port are not available.

† Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

Those vessels inspected by the Inspector were of the following nationalities :—

British	.....	.....	.....	553
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	26
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	15
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	114
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	1
Danish	.....	.....	.....	5
Panamanian	.....	.....	.....	2
Belgian	.....	.....	.....	1
German	.....	.....	.....	20
Finnish	.....	.....	.....	2
Polish	.....	.....	.....	6
Eireann	.....	.....	.....	1
				<hr/> 746
Fishing vessels inspected	.....			150
				<hr/> 896

## II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

### (a) *Passenger Traffic during the year.*

There was no passenger traffic during the year.

### (b) *Cargo Traffic.*

#### *Principal Imports.*

Coal	.....	213,852 tons
Herrings	.....	178,787 crans
Grain and seeds	.....	66,182 qrs.
Wood	.....	44,865 tons
Manures	.....	10,960 tons
Trawl fish	.....	21,658 packages
Stone, granite	.....	2,590 tons
Salt	.....	8,574 tons
Petrol	.....	2,569 tons
Metals, scrap	.....	8,310 tons
Groceries, sugar, etc.		10,724 tons
Flours	.....	3,644 tons

#### *Principal Exports.*

Groceries, sugar, etc.	10,000 tons
Metals, etc.	8,389 tons
Herrings, cured	25,600 tons

### III. WATER SUPPLY.

(1) The water for the port and shipping is supplied direct from the mains of the Great Yarmouth Waterworks Company, which also supplies the town. The supply is continuous and adequate for all purposes and regular examinations show it to be of good quality.

(2) Hydrants are available for practically the whole length of the port, and water is supplied to ships by the water company's hosepipes after thorough flushing.

(3) There are no waterboats operating in the port.

### IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945.

#### (1) *Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.*

Declaration of health forms are supplied to masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports by pilots, officers of H.M. Customs or the port health officers.

Completed declaration forms are collected and examined by the officers of H.M. Customs or the port health officer, and if there is any reason to suspect infection, pratique is withheld until a medical officer of the Authority has visited the vessel.

#### (2) *Boarding of vessels on arrival.*

All vessels reporting sickness are boarded on arrival by a medical officer.

Vessels arriving from infected ports and reporting sickness are boarded in Yarmouth Roads anchorage or, if weather makes this impossible, at the quarantine berth.

#### (3) *Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention.*

Masters of vessels requiring special attention on arrival are able to communicate with the Port Health Authority by wireless. The telegraphic address is Portelth, Great Yarmouth. Arrangements exist for pilots and customs officers to inform the Authority should they discover any condition aboard requiring the attention of the port health officer.

#### (4) *Mooring stations designated under Article 10.*

##### (a) *Within the docks.*

The berth is situated on the east quay at the south end of the harbour.

##### (b) *Outside the docks.*

Yarmouth Roads anchorage.

(5) *Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14.*

Exemption is granted in the case of the infectious diseases common in this country and the ship is allowed to proceed to its ordinary place of mooring. The medical officer is informed and takes appropriate action in relation to the case or cases of infectious disease.

(6) *Experience of working of Article 16.*

After the war when the port reverted from the war-time activities to commercial trading it was found that tradesmen and others, ignorant of the regulations regarding boarding a ship before pratique has been granted, had to be warned fairly frequently for offences. The regulation is now seriously respected.

(7) *Arrangements for :—*

(a) *Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination.*

As the port has no overseas passenger traffic there is no provision.

(b) *Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.*

In case of infectious disease, disinfection is carried out by the staff of the Local Authority. Persons are cleansed and clothing and other articles are disinfected as required under arrangements made by the Authority either at the Isolation Hospital or at the Northgate Hospital.

(c) *Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations.*

Accommodation for observation cases is available at the Yarmouth Isolation Hospital.

(d) *Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox and other infectious diseases.*

Accommodation for infectious diseases other than small pox is available at Yarmouth Isolation Hospital.

Under arrangements made by the Regional Hospital Board, small pox cases would be admitted to Ipswich Small Pox Hospital.

(e) *Ambulance transport.*

Ambulance transport for infectious and non-infectious cases is provided by the Great Yarmouth Corporation Ambulance Service.

(f) *Supervision of contacts.*

Supervision of contacts is carried out by the Authority's staff as required by circumstances.

(8) *Arrangements for bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague.*

Examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Norwich.



(9) *Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations.*

Examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Norwich.

(10) *Information as to the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen.*

Great Yarmouth V.D. Clinic is situated in Churchill Road and sessions at which merchant seamen can attend are held as follows:—

Wednesdays	.....	9.30 a.m.
Fridays	.....	2.30 p.m.

Inpatient treatment when required would be carried out under the arrangements of the Regional Hospital Board.

Masters of vessels are asked to report any cases of venereal diseases among the crew, and advice is given as to when and where treatment may be obtained. Information slips regarding the clinic are issued to masters and ships' agents.

(11) *Arrangements for the interment of dead.*

Should a death occur on board ship in the port, the body would be removed to the mortuary and arrangements for interment made according to circumstances.

(12) *Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention.*

Nil.

## TABLE C.

*Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.*

Nil.

## TABLE D.

*Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.*

Nil.

## V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) *Steps taken for detection of rodent plague:—*(a) *In ships in the port.*

In case of suspicion rats trapped or killed aboard are sent to the Laboratory for examination.

(b) *On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port.*

The Rodent Officer of the Corporation covers all such premises and specimens of the rats caught are sent to the Laboratory for examination.

(2) *Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.*

Handbills containing regulations are handed to masters of ships. These regulations include the placing of rat guards on all mooring lines, and the lighting of gangways during the hours of darkness.

(3) *Methods of deratisation of :—*

(a) *Ships.*

Great Yarmouth is not an “approved port” for deratisation but when any action is required, trapping and poisoning are used.

(b) *Premises in the vicinity of docks or quays.*

Similar methods are used in these premises.

(4) *Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.*

Vessels are examined by the Inspector in the first instance and if any evidence is found the Rodent Officer is called in to make a more extensive search.

On shore the detection of rat prevalence is part of the routine duties of the Rodent Officer.

(5) *Rat-proofing.*

The general standard of rat-proofing of warehouses, etc., is fairly good and firms are advised of action necessary to produce improvements. The main harbourages are below buildings built on piers on the bank of the river Yare. These receive frequent attention.

*Rats destroyed during the year.*

TABLE E.

(1) *On Vessels.*

No. of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black	10	7	8	5	10	10	11	9	19	11	3	—	103
Brown	5	7	11	3	3	—	—	4	2	2	1	5	43

TABLE F.

(2) *In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.*

No. of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black	10	5	8	4	17	11	13	16	20	7	3	2	116
Brown	20	24	15	35	40	15	13	19	27	15	10	15	248

TABLE G.

*Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" Vessels or Vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the year.*

None arrived.

TABLE H.

*Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.*

Great Yarmouth is not an approved port.

## VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

*Classification of Nuisances.*

Nationality of vessel.	Number inspected during the year	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	553	—	11	77
Other Nations	193	—	4	42

The following list shows the nature of the defects reported in Table J.

Dirty forecastle	.....	.....	8
Forecastle requiring repainting	.....	.....	4
Defective drainage	.....	.....	13
Defective ventilation	.....	.....	14
Dirty galley	.....	.....	10
Offensive accumulations	.....	.....	11
Dirty bedding	.....	.....	7
Defective water tank	.....	.....	2
Dirty W.C.	.....	.....	37
Unwholesome provision store	.....	.....	13
Ship's stores in forecastle	.....	.....	4
Leaky accommodation	.....	.....	7
Vermin	.....	.....	4
			134

In addition to these defects, bilge pumping at sea had to be ordered in 10 cases. The trouble here arose mainly from drifters, and bills were posted and handbills distributed to craft arriving for the autumn fishing.

## VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) No action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations 1926, or the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations 1925 to 1940.

The following list shows the quantity of fish seized and/or surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

Norwegian herring	.....	80 cases
Iced herring	.....	48 trunks
Cod	.....	8 stones
Dabs	.....	267 stones
Roker	.....	244 stones

Under the Ministry of Food Regulations in connection with the herring industry, herrings which are found to have been improperly iced, and overday unsalted herrings in such a condition as to be considered unmarketable, are sold for processing purposes. During the fishing season 1949, 12,209 crans of herrings were disposed of under these circumstances. Much of this quantity would normally have been dealt with by the Inspector and included in the above figure.

(2) *Shell-fish.*

There are no beds within the port.

(3) It was not necessary to send any samples of food from the port to the analyst or bacteriologist during the year.





